

CANDY FACTORY MEN ON STRIKE

About 100 Went Out at Burlington Yesterday, Making 225 Employes on Strike

MEN WANT 48-HR. WEEK AND 15 PER CT. RAISE

Girls Assert They Will Fight It Out All Summer if Necessary

Burlington, July 25.—One hundred men employed by the Vermont Chocolate Co. went out on strike yesterday afternoon, adding to the troubles of the concern started by the strike of 125 girls who went out earlier in the week. The men demand a 48-hour week and a raise of 15 per cent in wages. The situation in regard to the striking girls is not changed. The girls say they will fight it out with the company if it takes all summer.

ENGLISH SOCIETY RESUMES.

Only a Simple Affair It Was with Their Majesties Present.

London, July 25 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—English society took its tea recently on the lawn at Buckingham palace, the guest of King George and Queen Mary. It was a simple affair, their majesties moving about among their friends, stopping now and then to greet this one or shake hands with that one while on their way from the palace to the pavilion, where they, too, had tea.

The scene was brilliant. The weather did very well, for while it was cloudy there was no rain. Scores of gallily dressed women walked and chatted with distinguished generals and admirals in full regimentals, or went over the political situation with statesmen, of whom there were a great many there from every party.

The king and queen came out from the palace at 4 o'clock, and the nearest band played the national anthem. The whole of the great company stood still, and then began to flow with one accord toward their majesties. From that time for two hours, the "garden party" was just what it was intended to be.

The queen was dressed in a striking robe of sapphire brocade silk, and the Princess Mary, who followed her mother, wore pink and white satin. The king had discarded his familiar field marshal's uniform and appeared in the high hat and frock coat of other peace days. He was in good humor, and spent most of his time talking to the soldiers and sailors who sought him out. The queen paid particular attention to the "new and the young," as one who was there put it, but did not neglect her old friends.

The socially ambitious were not presented in person to their majesties—the mere fact of their presence being taken as proof positive they had entered the coveted realm. Also it gave the king and queen more time to enjoy themselves, since it did away with a trying, if spectacular, ceremony.

WAR DEPT. POLICY CRITICIZED

As It Relates to Effecting Reorganization of National Guard.

Washington, July 25.—The war department's policy effecting the reorganization of the National Guard was criticized by members of the House military committee when Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, appeared to discuss army legislation.

Committee members said the impression prevailed in some parts of the country that the department did not want to encourage development of the guard, and that all of the \$15,000,000 appropriation for its reorganization would not be expended this year under present plans.

Secretary Baker said the program called for 16 guard divisions apportioned among states according to their population, but added that if some states did not organize the guard the funds would be unexpended.

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WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches, and "the blues," should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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AMERICAN WOMEN GOT CROIX DE GUERRE

Miss Cora Van Norden of New York City and Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Decorated By General Andrieu of French Army.

With the American Army of Occupation, July 24 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Miss Cora Van Norden of New York City, a Salvation Army welfare worker with the 1st division, and Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Pa., in charge of Y. M. C. A. activities with the 18th infantry, were decorated recently with the croix de guerre by General Andrieu, commander of a French infantry division, on behalf of the French government. The ceremonies took place at Montauban, near the edge of the bridgehead, headquarters of the 1st division.

General Andrieu also presented the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor to Colonel William F. Harrel of the 16th infantry, to Colonel A. Hunt of the 18th infantry and to Sergeant Michael B. Ellis of the 28th infantry.

After the presentations had been made, following the French custom, General Andrieu kissed the American officers on the cheek but when the general stepped in front of Miss Ely and Miss Van Norden the officer appeared perplexed as to the proper procedure after a decoration had been presented to a woman.

Major General E. F. McGlaughlin, commander of the 1st division, quickly went to his aid. Witnesses of the ceremony say General McGlaughlin kissed the young women on both cheeks after the French custom.

Miss Van Norden and Miss Ely are the first and only women welfare workers of the 1st division to receive the croix de guerre.

COST OF LIVING WILL STAY UP.

According to View Held by Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Philadelphia, July 25 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The cost of living is likely to stay high for a long time to come in the opinion of the Philadelphia board of trade. This view is a result of a compilation of statistics from many lines of trade and industry.

According to these figures the advance in prices in this country since 1914 has been about 107 per cent, in Canada 115 per cent, in Great Britain 133 per cent, and France 235 per cent. It is pointed out that, in spite of mat-

rial reduction in the price of steel, the advance in other commodities since the armistice has been so great that the average price schedules have been reduced but 5.7 per cent below prices prevailing Oct. 1, 1918.

The following are given as reasons why wages will not be much less for a considerable period of time.

Practical stoppage of immigration since 1914, depriving this country of several millions of workers who would normally have come to us and thus have relieved the labor shortage which confronts American industry upon the resumption of capacity operations.

Retention in the government military service of nearly 2,000,000 workers which, it is declared, will doubtless continue for an indefinite period.

Creation of new industries such as shipbuilding, manufacture of chemicals and dyes.

Urgent demand for building and construction of every class due to their having been forcibly held back for several years.

Shortage of world food supplies and uniformly high prices.

Proportionately higher levels of commodity prices existing throughout Europe.



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MOB SPIRIT IN AMERICA.

President's Address a Year Ago and How Southern Supporters Responded.

One year ago this month President Wilson issued a statement, addressed to his fellow countrymen, on the subject of mob spirit and mob action. In this he declared that "every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer." Mr. Wilson did not mention particularly the lynching of negroes in the South, but that he had this evil in mind appeared certain from the wording of one paragraph of his address:

"I, therefore, very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate—not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it."

The Sun, which has not begrudged its approval to the president whenever he has acted or spoken for the good of the United States, declared on the occasion of this particular statement that every word uttered by Mr. Wilson in condemnation of mob law was "sound, true and beyond controversy." And we were not without hope that the section which has appeared to be so devoted to Mr. Wilson and which has received from him and his Congresses such vast substantial benefit would hearken to the obvious truths the president spoke.

What has been the result? We shall not compile a list of the lynchings that have occurred in the United States since the president made his solemn protest on July 29, 1918, but offer instead a brief chronological statement of the worst horrors that have occurred in the first six months of the present year; not ordinary lynchings, but illegal executions of negroes in which the mob was not content with rope or bullet but insisted upon stake and torch.

Jan. 29—Brage Williams, who had been convicted of the murder of a woman and her child and had been sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 21, was taken from the jail at Hillsboro, Tex., and burned alive in the presence of 300 persons.

March 4—Judge Johnson, charged with attacking a white woman, was taken from a sheriff and burned at the stake in Castleberry, Fla. On that date President Wilson made an address in this city expressing his amazement that among the critics of his covenant there should be

such "a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world."

May 22—Denny Richards, accused of killing his divorced wife and wounding four white men, was hanged and shot to death and his body brought to Warren, Ga., and burned in the presence of 300 persons.

May 14—Lloyd Carr, charged with criminal assault, was burned alive in the city of Vicksburg, Miss., by a mob of 100 persons.

May 21—Frank Livingston, accused of killing his employer and his employer's wife, was tied to a tree and burned to death by a mob of 150 whites and negroes at El Dorado, Ark.

June 26—John Hartfield, charged with killing his employer and his employer's wife, was tied to a tree and burned to death by a mob of 150 whites and negroes at El Dorado, Ark.

So in six months there have been six declarations expressed in the most barbaric form, of the contempt felt in southern communities for the law and incidentally for the sincere appeal made by Mr. Wilson less than a year ago. Five states have been the offenders, the state with two black marks being Mississippi, whose governor less than a week ago expressed his utter helplessness or unwillingness even to attempt to keep his oath

of office in the face of the mob of lynch-

ers. What is the reason? Did the president's appeal fall upon deaf ears in those states which pretend to admire him? Or did the people of the lynching states assume that reverence for the law was a war-time virtue, like the saving of food, to be abandoned after the armistice?—New York Sun.

AN AGRICULTURAL DILEMMA.

Plenty of Hay in New England But Not Men Enough to Cut It.

With hay a "bumper crop" in central and western Massachusetts, and the price of the product at \$40 a ton, agriculture in that part of New England ought not to be so much of a joke this year as it has sometimes been regarded. Hay is the principal crop of New England. A Connecticut valley farm could be named by the present writer which markets as much as 400 tons of hay in a single good season, and if that farm does as well as that this year, and \$40 a ton is realized for the product, the return must be regarded as representing a very respectable business, not to be scorned by many a small merchant. However, the bumper hay crop may not be an unalloyed joy. We read in a letter from Great Barrington to the Springfield Republican that many acres of hay are going to ruin in that town because there is no help with which to harvest it. "No farm help to be had," is the word from Great Barrington; and if the farmers themselves, with the aid of their women folks or their children, if they have any, cannot harvest the crops, they will go to waste.

Such a situation as that raises anew the old question as to whether American agriculture will not have to be organized on an entirely new basis. Farm labor grows more and more scarce. It looks as if for some years it would be almost altogether wanting. Probably the limit of production in labor-saving machinery has been reached, for though the motor, especially for purposes of traction, has been advantageously introduced, it "saves labor" only by making practicable more labor; it is of no use for a farmer to plough up a lot of land with a tractor unless he is going to have help enough to cultivate the ground. Large farming is about the only kind that pays, and large farming requires labor. No longer has the farmer three or four stalwart sons to work for him. The family has dwindled, and his boy, if he has one, will not stay on the farm. Maud Muller no longer rakes the meadow, sweet with hay. In fact, in Great Barrington, it appears, the meadow is not being raked at all.

In this situation but two recourses for

New England agriculture are indicated—first, a combination or co-operation, making possible large-scale intensive operations, expert superintendence, large profits, and wages high enough and hours short enough to attract labor; or, second, landlordism on the European system, with Polish, Italian or French Canadian tenants on small farms and all their women and children working in the field and content to possess none of the comforts and material and social advantages required by Americans. The second alternative is an unwelcome one, albeit in this state many Poles, and in New York many Italians are making agriculture pay on the European peasant basis. The first alternative, that of deliberate and thoroughly organized co-operation, is by far the more attractive solution. Nothing appears more certain than that American agriculture cannot much longer maintain its solvency on the old "extensive" basis.—Boston Transcript.

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